



Strategic Studies Institute Newsletter

January 2003



New Publications:

Please see our website for a list of all publications. To request any SSI publication, contact the Office of Publications, Ms. Rita Rummel.

[Plan Colombia: Reality of the Colombian Crisis and Implications for Hemispheric Security](#), by Dr. Luz Nagle. What will it take to reach U.S. and Colombian objectives in the "Drug War"?

[South Asia in 2020: Future Strategic Balances and Alliances](#), edited by Dr. Michael R. Chambers. This conference volume looks 18 years forward and examines trends and issues in the region.

Upcoming Publications:

Russia in Afghanistan and Chechnya: Military Strategic Culture and the Paradoxes of Asymmetric Conflict, by Dr. Robert M. Cassidy. The continued and nearly exclusive espousal of a big-war paradigm can undermine the Army's effectiveness in the realm of asymmetry, can stifle innovation and adaptation, and can impede transformation.

Mapping Colombia: The Correlation between Land Data and Strategy, by Dr. Geoffrey Demarest. The large amount of informally owned and unregulated land in Colombia is a great impediment in counter-narcotics operations as well as the suppression of lawlessness.

Recent Publications:

[Growing U.S. Security Interests in Central Asia](#), by Dr. Elizabeth Wishnick.

[European Adaptation to Expeditionary Warfare: Implications for the U.S. Army](#), by Dr. Andrew Dorman.

[Afghanistan and the Future of Warfare: Implications for Army and Defense Policy](#), by Dr. Stephen Biddle.

[Colombia's Conflicts: The Spillover Effects of a Wider War](#), by Dr. Richard L. Millett.

Upcoming Conferences:

"Building Regional Security Cooperation in the Western Hemisphere."

This conference is cosponsored by the North-South Center of the University of Miami and the Strategic Studies Institute of the U.S. Army War College. It will be held in Miami, FL, 2-4 March 03, and bring together a number of eminent personalities from the major countries of the Americas (e.g., Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, and the United States) to emphasize the hemispheric focus of the conference, and lay the groundwork for a dynamic exchange of ideas and perspectives. The intent of the conference is to recognize and respond to the strategic realities of the current security and stability situation, and to examine related foreign policy and military asset management in a regional context. To register, or for further information, please contact Ms. Sherry Tross at the North-South Center. The phone number there is: (305) 284-8974. The e-mail address is: stross@miami.edu. Alternately, you may contact Dr. Max Manwaring at the Strategic Studies Institute at (717) 245-4076 or Max.Manwaring@carlisle.army.mil.

2003 Annual Strategy Conference. The 2003 U.S. Army War College Annual Strategy Conference will be held April 8-10 2003 at Carlisle Barracks. Its theme is ***"The 'New' American Way of War: Transforming Military Strategy."*** The keynote speaker will be Dr. Russell F. Weigley, Distinguished University Professor of History, Temple University. Among his books are: *The American Way of War: A History of United States Military Strategy and Policy*; *Eisenhower's Lieutenants: The Campaign of France and Germany, 1944-1945*; *The Age of Battles: The Quest for Decisive Warfare from Breitenfeld to Waterloo*; and *A Great Civil War: A Military and Political History, 1861-1865*.

The 2003 Annual Strategy Conference will bring together top thinkers from academia, the media, the military and the policymaking community to help frame the vital questions and offer insights on America's emerging approach to the strategic environment.

In addition to the keynote address by Dr. Weigley, the conference will feature a number of panel discussions. These include:

- "The American Way of War: Alternative Views"
- "The 'New' American Way of War & the NSS/NMS"
- "The Road Ahead: Defense Transformation & the 'New' American Way of War"
- "The Past as Prelude to the Future: Has Tomorrow Arrived?"

Suggestions or inquiries from those working in the field of U.S. national security organization should be addressed to either LTC Raymond A. Millen, email: Raymond.Millen@carlisle.army.mil or to LTC Antulio Echevarria, email: Antulio.Echevarria@carlisle.army.mil

To register or for additional information, please contact Ms. Donna March at (717) 245-3133. Email: DonnaMarch@carlisle.army.mil.

America's Homeland Security Strategy Needs a Global Perspective

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America's recently published *National Strategy for Homeland Security* (July 2002), while commendable in many ways, lacks a crucial global perspective. Except for occasional references to "virtual networks" and the "internet," one could draw the conclusion that the strategy had been written at the start of the last century rather than at the beginning of the new millennium. To be sure, the homeland security strategy is based on sound principles, so far as they go. But in today's highly mobile "global village," they do not go far enough. The key shortfall here is the apparent lack of any understanding that the homeland security problem is exacerbated by globalization. America's homeland defense can neither begin nor end at her borders. Like the proverbial circle that has no discernable start or end point, our architecture for homeland security must cover the globe completely.

The *objectives* of the *National Strategy for Homeland Security* are reasonable: to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, to reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and to minimize the damage of attacks that do occur. The strategy's *ways* are also sound; they consist of establishing the Department of Homeland Defense for the accomplishment of six critical missions: intelligence and warning, border and transportation security, domestic counterterrorism, protecting critical infrastructure and key assets, defending against catastrophic threats, and emergency preparedness and response. Finally, the *means* it proposes are also logical. They include not only the assets of any number of federal and local agencies, but the many valuable resources that derive from civil law, science and technology, information sharing and systems, and international cooperation.

However, closer scrutiny reveals that the *National Strategy for Homeland Security* is less a national strategy than a strategic directive for the Department of Homeland Security. The strategy makes only a brief genuflection to the theme of international cooperation, stating that America's strategy for protecting the homeland "cannot stop at our borders" and that the United States must pursue an international agenda to counter global terrorism and to improve its homeland security. Unfortunately, it stops short of saying anything of substance about the content of that agenda. In fact, the bulk of the strategy's mission areas have an internal focus, pertaining principally to activities that take place within the nation's borders.

To a certain extent, an internal focus is warranted. After all, the United States is the richest, *most open*, and most developed nation on earth, with over 4.5 million square miles of territory, 95,000 miles of shoreline, 4,500 miles of land borders, and 286 million citizens to protect. It also has the world's most extensive critical infrastructure, with some 1.4 million miles of oil and natural gas pipelines; 104 nuclear reactor facilities; 30 major dams and reservoirs; 300 major seaports; and 400 major airports. Clearly, protecting all of this will require some considerable internal focus.

Still, with the enhanced mobility of people, things, and ideas that globalization has wrought, an internal focus no longer suffices. Globalization has made cities—and

even entire states—more important, not only as final destinations, but also as critical nodes where people and goods might stop only temporarily for logistical reasons or to change modes of travel. The amount of traffic that flows through the United States in a single year is staggering. In 2000, for example, some 489 million people, 139 million motor vehicles, 2.2 million rail cars, 289,000 aircraft, 7.5 million (maritime) cargo containers, and 211,000 sea vessels entered the United States or were processed at U.S. ports of entry. Notably, the flow itself cannot be interrupted without adversely affecting the nation's economy. Almost \$9 billion in goods pass through U.S. points of entry everyday. What's more, the United States produces 30-50 percent of many of the world's food products. It must, therefore, remain open to commerce, not only because the nation's vital interests are at stake, but because any significant stoppage of trade would undoubtedly have a serious economic effect globally.

Consequently, America's homeland security challenge cannot be seen as simply a national problem; it is an international one or—more precisely—a global one. To address that global challenge, the nation's homeland security strategy must seek global solutions. Along with an internal focus—which must remain a critical component—the strategy should address the construction of a robust, global defensive network complete with the following characteristics: all means of surveillance and intelligence gathering; multiple intercept points for people, weapons and dangerous materials, and information; and dedicated resources capable of reacting instantly should the need arise.

In a sense, the principle is the same as that proposed by U.S. Customs, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Navy officials for the inspection of container ships, nearly 7.5 million of which arrive at U.S. seaports annually. Simply put, the principle entails inspecting containers at their point of origin, as they are loaded, sealing them, and then tracking their progress by satellites and other communications equipment capable of transmitting the ship's identity, speed, position, and, course, until it arrives at its final destination. Once implemented, this procedure will greatly reduce inspection and processing time at sea ports, since the containers must remain sealed until opened by authorized personnel. If the seals are broken, the cargo is *not* off-loaded and ships are turned away. This example represents just one way of using various aspects of globalization to enhance security. With some modification to avoid civil rights and privacy issues, the same continuous monitoring and tracking could be applied to suspected terrorists and other criminals, as well as to the transportation of weapons and other dangerous materials. Most of the technology for doing so already exists.

Thus, to make homeland security work in the 21st century, America will have to establish what amounts to a “global defense-in-depth” capable of identifying, tracking, and neutralizing threats well *before* they arrive at her borders, as well as those already within them. In short, the nation's homeland security strategy must see globalization not only for the challenges it poses, but also for the solutions it offers.

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The views expressed in this Op. Ed. are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Department of the Army, the Department of Defense, or the U.S. Government. This newsletter is cleared for public release; distribution is unlimited.

About SSI

2002 Madigan Award Winners: Two SSI Faculty Members were winners of the Academic Year 2001-2002 Colonel John J. Madigan III U.S. Army War College Staff and Faculty Published Writing Competition. Dr. Conrad C. Crane, received the Madigan Award for his article, "Sky High: Illusions of Air Power," published in *The National Interest*. Dr. Andrew Scobell, received the Madigan Award for his article, "Crouching Korea, Hidden China: Bush Administration Policy toward Pyongyang and Beijing," published in *Asian Survey*. Major General Robert R. Ivany, Army War College Commandant, made the Madigan Awards presentation to Doctors Crane and Scobell, as well as winners from other War College departments, at a Faculty Awards Ceremony on December 16, 2002.

Return of SSI Deputy Director: Colonel John R. Martin, SSI Deputy Director, returned from a tour of duty in Afghanistan at the end of December. Colonel Martin deployed to Afghanistan in July 2002, serving as the Information Operations Officer at the joint task force headquarters there.

More information on the Strategic Studies Institute's programs may be found on the Institute's Homepage at <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ssi/index.html> or by calling (717) 245-4212.